

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3153

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic "Notting Hill"
 other Lurman-Riggs-O'Donnell House

2. Location

street and number 901 S. Rolling Road not for publication
 city, town Catonsville vicinity
 county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Board of Education of Baltimore County
 street and number Pulaski Business Park, 9610 Pulaski Park Drive telephone
 city, town Baltimore state md zip code 21220-1435

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 101-525
 city, town Towson liber 3246 folio 111

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report
- Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
			Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government			
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care			
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry			
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape			
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture			
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion			
		<input type="checkbox"/> social			
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation			
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress			
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown			
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use			
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:			
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory		
			<u>0</u>		

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

“Notting Hill” (the Lurman-Riggs-O’Donnell House) is located at 901 South Rolling Road in Catonsville, in southwestern Baltimore County, Maryland. The property contains a large house, carriage house, garage, and 1950s school building. The house is a two-and-a-half story, five-bay by two-bay brick structure with a rubble stone foundation, a gambrel double roof with asphalt shingles and ridges that run east/west, with a valley between the two gambrels that also runs east/west. The house faces west toward the road. There are one-story, three-bay by seven-bay brick wings on the north and south ends. They have flat roofs and parapet walls.

The west elevation of the main block has two three-over-three sash with tan sandstone lintels in the foundation, seven brick steps down to a door with one light over two panels and a sidelight to the north of it with one light over two panels. The center bay has a nine-light sash with a typical sandstone lintel. The next two bays are covered by the entrance portico. The south bay has horizontal louvers. The north half of the main block has white pointing in the stonework, while the south half has dark pointing. The first story has a water table with a half round or roll moulding. The north bay has a pair of ten-light casements, a brick Gibbs surround, a splayed brick jack arch, and a tan sandstone slip sill. There is brick infill below the sill, and the Gibbs surround continues down to the water table. The wall has five-to-one common bond brick with white mortar and a flush joint. The north-north-center bay has an eight-light casement set high, a typical jack arch and Gibbs surround, and a tan sandstone lug sill with a wash. The north-center bay has two pair of five-light casements with typical arch and surround that is carried down to the water table and has brick infill below the sandstone sill. The center bay has a ten-light casement with a typical surround and arch. The sandstone lug sill has a wash and is set one course below the surround. It appears that the sill has been dropped. The south-center and south-south-center bays contain the entrance. There are five limestone risers set between brick cheek walls.

The portico has two Greek Doric columns on each side, one behind the other, set on a limestone plinth. There is a full entablature with a dentil cornice and a flat porch roof. There are engaged brick piers that are not tied into the wall of the house and are constructed with a different brick. The six-panel door has sunk fields with quadrant corners, and there is an engaged Greek Doric column to each side and sidelights with eight lights over one panel. There is an engaged Greek Doric pilaster at each end and a dentil cornice with acorns at the corners. The straight brick jack arch is made of wire-cut brick and there is one course of wire-cut brick above it, with pressed brick above that course. The doorsill is limestone. The south pier and the brick to the north of it has dark mortar. The south bay has a pair of ten-light casements that are flanked by one ten-light casement on each side, each with its own splayed brick jack arch, Gibbs surround, and sandstone lug sill with wash. The center sill is a darker brownstone. The brick wall here has seven- and eight-to-one common bond and has been re-pointed.

On the second story, the north bay has a one-over-one sash with a typical arch, surround, and sill. The north-north-center bay has no opening. The north-center bay has a one-over-one sash like the north bay. The center bay has a small one-over-one sash with typical arch, surround, and sill. It has been re-pointed above and below the opening. The south-center bay has a one-over-one sash that matches the center bay, and the south-south-center bay has a one-over-one sash that matches the north bay, but is narrower. The south bay has a pair of 14-light French doors with an iron railing in front of them. It has a typical arch, surround, and a sill that is of a darker brownstone. There is a deeply moulded cornice on the eaves. Each gambrel has two eighteen-over-eighteen sash with a nine-light casement near the valley, a decorative downspout at the valley, a small vent in the ridge, and slate siding. The west elevation of the north wing projects forward and has two three-over-three sash in the foundation. The first story has three semicircular arched casement windows with brick sills and arches. The wall is five-to-one common bond brick with a moulded water table, and the parapet is pierced but the holes are now covered with aluminum panels in a diamond shape. The west elevation of the south wing has no openings in the foundation. The first story and parapet match the north wing, except the windows are larger.

The south elevation of the south wing has no opening in the end bays. The five center bays are bowed, and the windows match those on the west elevation of this wing. The south elevation of the main block, on the second story, has a gable-roofed dormer in

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the west bay with two one-over-one sash and an eyebrow dormer above it with small lights. There are two brick chimneys between the east and west bays. The east bay has a gable-roofed dormer with a door, and a matching eyebrow dormer above it. The east elevation of the south wing has three semicircular openings with French doors in the end bays and a new door in the center.

The east elevation of the main block is seven bays, with no openings in the center bay. The first story has two three-sided bays in the south half, with French doors and transoms above them. One of these doors has been replaced with a new door. The pent roof over these two bays is continued across the north half of the main block. There is a break in the brick below where the rain downspout is, and these are clearly two different kinds of brick. The north half has three pair of eight-light casements, with typical jack arches, surrounds, and tan stone sills. There are three three-over-three sash in the foundation. The second story has seven-to-one common bond brick on the south half and five-to-one common bond brick on the north half. The south half has three one-over-one sash, with typical arches, surrounds, and sills. The end sills are a dark brownstone. Most of the brick has been repointed, but one section has dark mortar. The gambrel end has two eighteen-over-eighteen sash with a vent above it. The north half has two one-over-one sash with typical arches, surrounds, and tan stone sills. There is nothing in the north north-center bay. The gambrel end matches the south gambrel but has a door added between the windows, with a fire escape. The east elevation of the north wing has two pair of diamond-light casements in the foundation, with wide plain boards above the window sash and below the jack arches. The first story has three windows that match those on the west elevation of this wing. The north elevation of the wing is six bays with two pair of diamond-light sash in the foundation, in the east and east-east-center bays. There are no openings in the two center bays and a new hyphen is attached to the west two bays connecting the house to the carriage house to the north. The first story has two windows that match those on the east and west elevations of this wing in the end bays and an eight-over-eight sash and six-over-six sash in the two center bays. The second story of the main block has two shed-roof dormers that are divided by two tall brick chimneys. Above the dormers are three gable-roof dormers that have six-over-six sash.

The first story has a double-pile plan with a center stair hall in the front half and a library to the south of it, a music room to the east of the stairs and library, a sunroom in the south wing, a dining room on the north side of the music room, a breakfast room north of the dining room in the north wing, a pantry and kitchen to the west of the breakfast room in the north wing, and servants spaces and back stairs on the north side of the stair hall and the south side of the kitchen. The stair hall has a walnut floor with diagonally laid squares, and plaster walls with applied rails and stiles of wood that is topped by a cornice. There is a coffered ceiling of plaster beams with a laurel leaf on the soffit and rosettes at the crossings of the beams. The front door has six bolection-moulded panels and is hung on butt hinges with ball finials. The window to the north of the door is a casement with splayed jambs, and the paneling cornice cuts across the top of the window opening. There is a small panel below the window. The north elevation, to the west, has a door with four square panels above four lying panels. The hinges are butts with ball finials, which are typical for most doors in the house. There is a cornice that projects over each door. On the north wall is a curving staircase that ascends to the east and south. It has walnut treads, paneled stair ends, and a wrought iron balustrade and newel. The newel post has a large scroll at the bottom and a small scroll at the top. There is a walnut moulded handrail. The stair soffit has plaster panels with rails and stiles that are cast with rosettes and paired bellflowers between the rosettes. The door on the north elevation, to the east, matches the other north door. On the east elevation are four twelve-light doors. The south elevation has two pocket doors with twelve lights over two lying panels.

The library has what appears to be oak flooring that runs east/west and has 1/4-inch walnut inlay between each board and walnut butterfly dutchmen connecting the boards. There are built-in bookcases along all four walls, of natural wood with paneled ends. There are two doors at the bottom of each section of bookcases, and the doors have diamond fields. On the east elevation is a fireplace with a stone hearth, a firebrick fire box, a limestone facing with a Tudor arch, and a wood mantel with fluted pilasters that have three rosettes on the necking and a water leaf on the capital. The frieze and impost blocks have an applied, sawn fretwork, and there is a dentil bed mold and a mantel shelf with a water leaf moulding. All of the wood on the mantel is face-nailed with wire brads. There is a paneled overmantel with a diamond in the center and rectangles to each side and above it. The ceiling has

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baroque plasterwork with an egg and dart moulding on the sides and a cove cornice with an egg and dart at the bottom that meets the front edge of the bookcases. On the south elevation are double doors that are semicircular-arched and glazed with six lights each and a fan light in the top part of the door. These are hung on typical hinges and are natural finished. There are panels in the spandrels above the door arch. The west elevation has four casement windows with a window seat below it that contains a radiator.

The sun porch has a quarry-tiled floor with small blue squares between them in a line along the south and east sides. The tiles are covered on the west side by a window seat that has radiators set in it. The walls are plaster with rails and stiles of wood applied to create panels. There is an ogee-and-bead cornice mould and plain plaster above it. The ceiling has a dentil cornice. Two beams in the ceiling flank the fireplace dividing the center into three, with one panel in each section. There are deeper beams dividing the east and west ends from the rest of the room, and these beams are supported by fluted columns and pilasters at the north and south ends. The beams have a frieze with bellflower swags and drops, and ribbons. The west and east end ceilings are coffered, with a patera in each. The window architrave is paneled, with rosettes at the spring line, and the fanlight architrave has a broken field with a cavetto and bead backband. There is also a moulded keystone on each fanlight. There is a fireplace centered on the north elevation. It has a brick face, a firebrick fire box with splayed jambs, and a quarry-tiled hearth. There is a wood mantel with architrave, dentils and an egg and dart in the bed mould, and a mantel shelf with a water leaf moulding. There is a panel above the fireplace with a landscape oil painting on canvas. It is a Dutch scene with several boats on the water, a windmill, and several houses. It is signed "R. Klutt." To the east of the fireplace are double doors like those to the west of the fireplace, with three steps up leading to the music room.

The music room has oak parquet strip flooring with walnut between the squares and walnut inlay around the edges. There is chair rail with panels beneath it that have bolection mouldings and paneling above that consists of flat plaster with applied wood rails and stiles. This paneling also has bolection mouldings, and a dentil cornice above it. The plasterwork ceiling has a plain oval in the center with a diaper pattern in each end and with rosettes in each diamond. There is a rinceau moulding around the oval, with rosettes at the corners. Above the four doors on the west is a panel with an urn in the center and a rinceau to each side. To the south of the door is a mirror topped by a plasterwork wreath with crossed torches and flanked on each side by faux candle light fixtures. On either side of these light fixtures are decorative panels, the south panel having plasterwork with a cymbal, castanets, horn, and pan flute, and the north panel having a string instrument like a guitar, a book, horn, and lyre. Above the south door is a cartouche in the center, with lyres in the spandrels. The north elevation has a fireplace in the center with a marble hearth and mantel of white stone with dark purple and green veining. It has paneled pilasters, a plain frieze, and an ovolo bed mold. The fire box has splayed jambs of firebrick. There is a mirror overmantel with a wreath at the top with crossed torches. There is a door to each side of the fireplace with four square panels over four lying panels, and a panel above the door containing a wreath with crossed torches and swags to each side of the wreath. The east elevation of this room has two three-sided bays with fluted Ionic columns and pilasters on each side of each bay supporting a full entablature that continues the cornice in the room and has a frieze below it with urns at each end and patera over the columns. The floor of each bay has small oak parquet. The ceiling has a diaper pattern with rosettes in the center. The windows have neo-classical valances. The bay doors open out onto a patio that has a quarry-tiled deck with small square green tiles between them, and a low brick wall enclosing the patio.

The dining room has oak and walnut parquet flooring that is the same pattern as that in the stair hall. There is chair rail with lying panels below it and plaster panels above. The architrave has a broken field and an egg and dart on the ovolo backband. The ceiling has beamed plasterwork with a rinceau on the soffit of the beams, and rosettes where the beams intersect. The soffit has a roll moulding, with foliage, fruit, and flowers in plasterwork on it. There is a large oval in the center with an oval fan that has patera in the middle and bellflowers off it on each segment of the fan. This is surrounded by a large bold rinceau moulding with deep flowers and a roll moulding that matches the rest of the ceiling. The windows have valances with an oak leaf frieze and a water leaf on an ogee cornice. Centered on the north wall is a fireplace with a marble hearth and surround and a fire box of firebrick. The wood mantel has reeded columns and egg and dart moulding on the capitals. There are cherubs in the frieze and

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impost panels and a band above with drill holes and oval patera. The bed mould has dentils and the mantel shelf has a water leaf on the edge. There is a mirrored overmantel with a frame that has an egg and dart backband, a fluted field with rosettes, and a ribbon mould on the inner edge. This architrave is crossetted, with rinceau on the crossettes. At the top center of the overmantel is an oval cartouche of a woman with bellflowers, and it is flanked by scrolls with rosettes and rinceau. On either side of the fireplace is an eighteen-light door with six-light sidelights and a six-light transom. The west door is a swinging door that leads to the pantry, while the east door is hinged and leads to the breakfast room.

The breakfast room has oak parquet flooring in the same pattern as the stair hall and three-quarter plaster paneling. The paneling has chamfered rails and stiles and is topped by a cornice with an ogee and bead on it. Above the cornice are plain plaster walls, and there is a drop ceiling. The architrave is also chamfered on both sides, and there are keystones above the windows. The west elevation has a swinging door set to the south with four square panels above four lying panels. The butler's pantry has a linoleum tile floor and plain plaster walls and ceiling. There are cabinets built in on the east wall consisting of five sections. The north section has two shelves and no counter, the north-center section has four drawers, the center section two doors below a drawer, the south-center section also two doors below a drawer, and the south section has four drawers. There is an oak countertop on the last four sections and paired doors above each section with three lights above each door and paired small paneled doors at the top. The top of these cabinets has a cornice. On the west elevation is a door to the kitchen with four square panels above four lying panels. The bottom two square panels are glazed, and the door swings.

The kitchen has a linoleum tile floor and white glazed tile walls with one row of light blue square tiles. The architrave is plain. A wall has been added that divides the room in half; it is of sheetrock and runs east-west. The east end of this wall abuts a short section of original tile wall that has a call bell box set in it. There is also a typical four-over-four door leading to a stairway down to the cellar. There are three round-arched casement windows on the west wall and two on the north wall. On the east wall, set against the cellar stairway, is a pantry cabinet in four sections, all with two doors below a drawer, with oak counter, and a pair of three-light doors above the counter. There is a pair of paneled doors above each pair of glazed doors. There are two rooms to the south of the kitchen. The west room has a dumb waiter with a door that lifts up and has three lying panels. The dumb waiter is missing, but the beaded-board interior remains. This room also has a linoleum tile floor. There is a typical four-over-four door on the south elevation that leads to the service stair hall. This stair hall is set just north of the main stair hall, and has an oak floor and a winder stair at the bottom that ascends to the west, with an open stair below it to the basement. The stairway has moulded handrails, square balusters, an open stringer, and square newels with moulded caps and drop pendants. The architrave has a triple broken field with an ogee at the outer break, a cavetto and ogee at the inner break, and a small bead on the inner edge. There is a bead and ogee on the outer edge. The north elevation of the service stair hall has three doorways. The west doorway leads to a small powder room that has 2 1/2-inch square buff tile on the floor, blue tile on the bottom half of the walls with a band of small blue and white squares, then buff tile on the top half. There is a second band of blue and white square tiles with one row of buff above it, a row of dark blue, and a cove cornice. There is a pedestal sink and a "standard" toilet tank that appears to be dated 1926. The center room is a small closet. The east room is a vestibule that leads to the room with the dumb waiter. The east side of the vestibule has a safe with a lock labeled "Miller Balto."

In the basement, the southwest room under the library is a furnace room with two furnaces. The door to this room is a steel door on strap hinges, and the handle operates three catch bars that are all connected to the handle by a single vertical bar. The southwest center basement room has two four-over-four sash on the north wall that look out onto the service stair hall. There is a closet beneath the service stairs, and the south wall is clearly added, with trim to cover the original exterior trim of the window. The west elevation of the service stairs has a door to the exterior. The northwest-center basement room has the dumb waiter on the east with a three-panel door that lifts up and a two-panel door below it. To the south of the dumb waiter is a closet. There are two doors on the north, one leading to the northwest basement room and the other leading to a passage in the north-center. There is also a door on the east, north of the dumb waiter, which leads to the northeast-center basement room. The northwest-basement room is the

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only room with exposed joists. They are sash-sawn, are 2-by-12s with bridging, and have wire nails. There is circular-sawn diagonal sub-floor above. The north passage has a stairway that ascends to the south.

□
The northeast basement room was a billiard room. The door has two panels on the passage side, while the interior has a diamond panel at the top set inside of four panels, with a rectangular panel in the center set inside of four L-shaped panels. The door is oak and there are three steps down from it into the room, which has linoleum on the floor. The walls are three-quarter oak panels with one large panel below one small panel. Above the paneling is a plaster frieze with cherubs holding swags that have fruit, flowers, and pine cones on part of the swags, with birds perched on the fruit. There are cherub heads between the swags and above the frieze is a foliate cornice with birds and squirrels and a cove. Two beams divide the ceiling, running north/south, and the sides of the beams continue the cornice in the room. The soffits of the beams have grapevine with alternating portcullis and patera between the vines. The center section of the ceiling has a ceiling medallion with four winged cherub heads in the center with thistle at the north and south ends in cast plaster and a fish scale-patterned textured plaster radiating out from the center ceiling medallion. Both ends of the ceiling have the thistle in the center with the cherub ceiling medallions to the north and south of it and with a warrior head that has a sword and the initials "IOSV E-DVX". These ends also have the fish scale pattern radiating out from the center. Under each end of each beam is a cast plaster bracket with a deeply moulded face with a hat, surrounded by foliage. All four faces are different. There are bronze grills set into the wall on the north and east, and they cover radiators. On the south elevation is a large fireplace with a marble hearth, splayed brick jambs with small triangular brick seats on each side that are topped with limestone, and a limestone facing that has a Tudor arch and a roll moulding at the edge. There are large iron andirons here and an oak mantel with fluted Ionic pilasters on paneled bases, a fretwork frieze with a diamond panel in the center block, oak leaf brackets below the center block, and a dentil cornice. There is a coat of arms executed in plaster in the center of the frieze above the mantel. The north and east elevations have two pair of diamond-light casements.

□
The second story has a center stair hall with a service stair hall and passage to the north, a short passage to the south, and rooms all around the stair hall. The stairs have the same balustrade and handrail as the first story and the same rosette bands on the soffit of the stairs as on the first story. This band is also found on the walls above half paneling. The stair treads are walnut, but the flooring in the stair hall is oak. These same rosette bands are also used over each doorway. The architrave has a double break with a bead at the outer break and a small bead on the inner edge. The back band has a quirked ogee and bead. There is a plaster cornice with a fluted frieze that has swags, an anthemion on the bed mould, and a bead and reel and anthemion on the cornice. All of the doors have four panels above three lying panels. The stairs to the third story ascend to the north on the west wall, with a landing on the north, then ascend to the south above the stairs from the first story.

□
West of the stair hall is a bathroom with a floor that has alternating blue and pink tile laid on the diagonal, with a dark blue tile border. The walls have a dark blue tile base, light blue tiles on the bottom two-thirds, a narrow band of blue and pink, and white diagonal tile with narrow blue strips between. There is a medium blue tile band at the top, with a cove cornice. The toilet has a new tank but an old bowl. There is an old tub with porcelain fixtures and it is labeled "Standard." The pedestal sink has a white top, metal knees, and clear glass legs. It has a unique faucet with tall handles. The southwest chamber floor, walls, cornice, and architrave match the stair hall. There apparently was never a mantel here. The southeast chamber also matches the stair hall details. There is a bathroom on the east, north of the southeast chamber. The floor has 2 1/2-inch wide pale green and blue tile with a medium green tile border. The walls are also tile, with a black base, ochre on the bottom half, a small band of dark blue and white with diamonds, light green tile above with a dark blue band at the top and a cove cornice. The toilet is marked "Standard June 22, 1926." The tub matches the west bathroom. The pedestal sink has octagonal glass legs. The east-center chamber details match the stair hall, and there was never a mantel here. The service stairs have the same details as on the first floor. There is a call bell panel on the east wall. The rooms listed on this panel are: "front entrance, side entrance, rear entrance, billiard room, living room, music room, library, dining room, breakfast room, southwest bedroom, second floor front hall, southeast bedroom, middle bedroom, northwest bedroom, northeast bedroom, third floor southwest room, third floor southeast room."

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The northeast chamber floor, architrave, and bottom of the walls match the stair hall. The cornice has a frieze that has flutes and cabling with an egg and dart bed mould and anthemion on the cornice. The top of the walls have bands that have beads between the guilloche. There is a fireplace on the north elevation with a marble hearth and surround and splayed brick jambs. The wood mantel has consoles on each side that have acanthus and bellflowers on them, a center cartouche with floral swags on each side, and a moulded mantel shelf. The north bathroom has a gray and white checkerboard tile floor. The tile walls have a black base, light blue bottom half, narrow band with black and white fret, ochre tile above, with a medium blue band at the top and a cove cornice. There is a pedestal sink and a typical tub, and a toilet labeled "Standard Expulso May 27, 1926." The northwest chamber floor, walls, and cornice match the northeast chamber. The northwest-center chamber is a dressing room with paneled walls that have water leaf panel moulds and ribbon and floral mouldings in the center of the panels. Above these panels are other panels with floral wreaths and swags in the center of them. The east wall has four closet doors that match the lower panels, and there are four small doors above these that have urns flanked by floral swags. The doors to this dressing room have four panels over three lying panels, and have cast bronze oval knobs that have rosettes. The door architrave has an egg and dart backband, a guilloche with rosettes inside on the field and a raised band on the inside edge with ribbon and flowers. There is a cornice over the door that has no frieze but has a bed mould with a water leaf below an egg and dart, and a cornice with a water leaf. The room has a plaster cornice with a frieze that has patera between acanthus, a dentil bed mould with egg and dart above, and acanthus on the cornice ogee. All of the chambers and bathrooms are interconnected with doors to each other.

The third story has a center stair hall with a skylight above it that has a bolection moulding, and is now enclosed with a firewall. The doors on this story have four panels, most with cast, foliate butt hinges that have finials, and most are constructed with through-tenons. They also have mortise locks that appear to date from the 1920s. To the west is a bathroom that has gray and white checked tile on the floor and light green tile on the walls and around the bathtub. There is a pedestal sink and a new toilet. The chambers here are all plastered and have simple finishes. There is a cedar closet on the east side of the stair hall. The service stair passage has a ladder on the south wall that leads up to a trap door in the ceiling and an attic space in the north half gambrel. The north wall of the service stairs has another call bell box. There is a bathroom to the north that has hexagonal gray and white tiles on the floor, white tile on half of the wall, a claw-foot tub, a sink hung on the wall, and a new toilet.

The carriage house is about 50 feet north of the house, and is a one-and-a-half story U-shaped building that is seven bays by seven bays. It has five-to-one common bond brick, a gambrel roof with asphalt that has a kick at the eaves, and all the wood is covered with aluminum now. On the west elevation the center three bays are recessed, with brick infill on the first story in several stages. There is an eight-over-eight sash in the center, a six-light sash to the north, and a projecting door entry with a nine-light over one-panel door to the south. There is a central gabled wall dormer above that contains paired doors that have diamond lights above one panel. Centered on the roof is a large octagonal ventilator. The north wing has two window openings with wood sills and splayed brick jack arches. The north window has a six-light sash and the south opening has infill. There are limestone corbels at the corners for the eaves. The gambrel end has a pair of doors with diamond lights over one panel. There is a semicircular blind arch above that is parged and has limestone impostes and keystone. The south wing has two six-light sash like the north wing. The gambrel end has a pair of diamond-light casements with an arch above like the north wing. The south elevation of the north wing has a door with nine lights over one panel in an altered opening. There is a gabled dormer above that has a pair of diamond-light casements. The north elevation of the south wing has a door set west of the addition on the first story. This door has two panels of beaded-edge vertical boards. The bottom of the west corner has a granite carriage corner kerb stone. The door lintel has corbels and is of wood. There is a dormer window above that matches that on the north wing.

The north elevation of the north wing, on the first story, moving from east to west has: an in-filled window opening with much new brick below it and to the west, a door with nine lights over one panel and with a six-light transom, three nine-over-nine sash with brick jack arches and new brick sills that have been dropped, a door with nine lights over one panel in a narrowed opening, and

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Name "Notting Hill"
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

another typical nine-over-nine sash. There are three gabled-roof dormers with paired diamond-light casements. On the east elevation the wings project forward about one foot and have limestone eave corbels. The south wing foundation has a segmentally-arched opening that is mostly below grade. The first story has a six-over-six sash with a wood sill, a splayed brick jack arch, and exterior blinds. There is an oval oculus to the north of it that has limestone keystones at the four cardinal points. The gambrel end has a pair of diamond-light casement windows like those in the west elevation with wood in the blind arch. The center has three six-over-six sash like those in the south wing and the roof has a gabled dormer with a fire door and escape now set into it. The north wing has a six-over-six sash set to the south and a six-light sash to the north that has a wood sill and a splayed brick jack arch. The gambrel end has been altered for a fire door and escape but retains its arch with keystone. Above it are four small wood boxes set into the brickwork to create a dovecote. The south elevation of the south wing has two segmentally-arched brick openings below grade in the foundation. The first story has the hyphen from the house attached at the west end, a bay window in the center that has four diamond-light casements and is supported on scroll brackets, and a typical six-over-six sash in the east bay. There are three gabled-roof dormers with paired diamond-light casements, and a brick chimney set between the center and east dormers. The interior of the carriage house has been completely remodeled, with new walls added, CMU walls lining the original brick exterior walls, and drop ceilings. There are no historic features visible.

□ The garage is located about 10 feet northwest of the carriage house and is a one-and-a-half story, two-bay by two-bay structure that is banked into the hill with an exposed foundation on the north. The foundation is rubble stone, the walls are six-to-one common bond brick, and the gambrel roof has asphalt shingles and has a kick at the eaves. On the south elevation there is a door near the west corner that has one light over one panel that has vertical beaded boards. There is a brownstone sill and a one-light transom. There are four large doors, each with fifteen lights over one panel that has beaded-edge vertical boards. The doors are hung on large decorative strap hinges with fleur de lies on the ends. There are limestone eave corbels and two gable-roof dormers that have paired diamond-light sash. The east elevation has a modern greenhouse attached to it. The first story has two small, high, six-light sash with wood sills and splayed brick jack arches. There is a projecting brick chimney. The gambrel end has two paired three-light casements with wood sills and splayed brick jack arches. On the north elevation the foundation has new vertical-board double doors in the center, with a sandstone lintel. There is a one-over-one sash to each side, with a rock-faced brownstone lintel and lug sill with washes. The first story has three typical six-over-six sash and there are two dormers that match those on the south elevation. The foundation on the west elevation has two six-over-six sash with sandstone lug sills and lintels. The first story has two typical six-over-six sash, and the gambrel end has a pair of diamond-light casements with a semicircular blind arch that is parged. This opening has limestone imposts and keystone. The interior of the building was not accessible. There is a curved brick wall attached to the southwest corner of the building that is integral with the new 1950s school that sits west of the carriage house and house.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3153

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

J.A. & W.T. Wilson

Construction dates 1887, '97, 1926

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

"Notting Hill" sits on part of what once was the large "Farmlands" estate of Gustav Lurman (BA-2427). After division of the estate among the heirs, Gustav's son, Theodor, purchased two lots, consisting of twenty-five acres, in 1886 for \$7,891.87, though the contract of sale had probably already been executed a year or two earlier. Plans to build a house on the tract were already formulated, as Theodor Lurman had hired J. Appleton Wilson and William T. Wilson of Baltimore to design the building in May 1885. J. A. Wilson noted in the office record book on 7 May: "Tom began Theo. Lurman's ground plans at 1:30." A week later Lurman dropped by the Wilson's office and left a sketch, and at the end of the month agreed that he could pay an additional \$500.00 in order to make the house one foot wider than had originally been planned. Both of the Wilsons were involved in the design of the house throughout June and the first week of July, with a flurry of activity in the week before they were completed and blueprints sent out on 8 July. Apparently there were changes that Lurman wanted made, because in December 1885 Lurman visited the Wilsons and requested the drawings be finished and estimates sought. The new drawings were completed on 26 December and the specifications finished about a week later. Two contractors picked up copies of the drawings and specifications, Mr. Nagle and Henry Smith. The office book only notes that Smith sent in a bid, leading one to believe he was responsible for construction. Henry Smith was a major Baltimore builder. Nagle was probably either William E. Nagle or James F. Nagle, both fairly prolific Catonsville builders of the period. (1)

The office record does not survive for most of 1886, and the only other mention of the house comes in J. A. Wilson's diary, where he notes that on 10 July 1887 he "drove to Theo Lurman's new house." It is not clear whether the house was complete at that time, but it had been finished by December 1887, when the Baltimore Sun reported: "A Handsome New Country Residence. Theodore G. Lurman house...on Rolling Road at junction with Wilkens Avenue...of dark arch brick...Potomac sandstone...38 x 40...Second story overhangs at the southeast angle, and is carried on brick arches and piers, forming a covered porch 16 feet square. The roof is of the gambrel pattern, covered with shingles, as are the dormers and gables. The broken outlines of the house and its tall chimney add to its picturesque exterior. The hall and square staircase are of ash and the partitions throughout are fireproof. The house is heated by a furnace, and water is supplied by an unfailling artesian well. The builders are Henry Smith & Son, and the architects J. H. [sic] and W. T. Wilson." J. A. Wilson photographed many of his projects, including the Lurman house, and deposited all of his records at the Maryland Historical Society; however, the Lurman house photograph has been lost or misplaced, and if there are drawings, the assistant registrar has not been able to locate them. There is, however, a drawing of the house that appeared in the Baltimore American in 1896. It shows the south and east elevations of the house, with the brick-arched vestibule entrance at the southeast and a porch attached to the east side. There had apparently been no changes to the building since it was completed. (2)

Lurman sold his country house and ten acres for \$14,000 in January 1897 to Mary Cromwell Riggs, wife of Clinton L. Riggs and daughter of Richard Cromwell, who lived across the street from the Lurman house at "Foxhall" (BA-3062). Clinton Riggs was

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Inventory No BA-3153

Name "Notting Hill"

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

the son of Lawrason Riggs, a merchant and manufacturer in St. Louis who retired after his plant burned in 1858. The elder Riggs moved to New York, where his son was born in 1866, then moved to Baltimore the following year. Clinton Riggs attended Princeton University, where he graduated in 1887 with a civil engineering degree, and after several jobs around the country returned to Baltimore to work for Robert Poole & Son, and then Detrick & Harvey Machine Co. He joined the latter in 1891 and was made a vice president the same year. He retired in 1902 and devoted his time to the 5th Maryland Regiment, where he shortly rose to the rank of major general. He later served as president of the Riggs Building Co. By May of 1897 the Catonsville Argus reported that Riggs was "making some improvements to his cottage," and by the end of June further reported that "the house and grounds have been greatly improved." Details of the improvements made were not given, but given what is known of the house that Lurman built, and what he sold it for, Riggs must have doubled the size of the house by building the north half with a second gambrel roof. If so, the work was not likely done by the end of June, though the addition could have been under roof. They were living in the house in late June, but left in July for two months in Hamburg, so they would have missed much of the interior building activity. In November 1898 it was reported that Riggs had begun building a carriage house and stable that would cost \$5,000, and was to be "built upon the latest improved plans of stable architecture." The stable must be the existing U-shaped plan building. The house was generally occupied from June through November or December, except for time away in Europe on vacation. (3)

The Riggs purchased "Foxhall" from Mary's parents and sold "Notting Hill" (as it was called by that time) in 1921 to Wilson and Katherine Stringer. The newspaper reported that the purchase price was \$95,000, a substantial increase, even over a 24-year period, and described it: "The property includes a residence of the old English style of architecture. The stables, garage and outbuildings are grouped around a court in the English plan." This clearly suggests that the Riggs had added the garage at a later, as yet unknown, date, and they clearly made it blend with the existing buildings. Even before getting the deed to the property, Stringer was reported to be making "extensive improvements," though no further details were given. (4)

Five years later, the Stringers sold "Notting Hill" to James and Emma O'Donnell as a summer home. Dr. O'Donnell founded the Rexall chain of drug stores in Washington, D. C. The house was described as "one of the most pretentious in the Catonsville neighborhood," and this was before O'Donnell made significant changes. A year later the Catonsville Argus reported that the O'Donnells had moved to their "palatial" house, and that they had "remodeled the entire structure and it is now considered one of the most beautiful homes in this section of the country." A 1957 article added that the O'Donnells had "added wings and remodeled the dwelling to its present size of 31 rooms." Unfortunately, nothing else could be found about the changes to the house, and who was responsible for their design and construction. However, a close examination of the interior suggests that almost the entire visible interior is the result of O'Donnell's changes. The house was reoriented to face west, toward Rolling Road, with wings put on what was the front and rear of the house. A porte cochere was added to the west, though part of this has subsequently been removed. The stairway, wall treatments, doors, ceiling plasterwork, and most floors were completely replaced, new bathrooms added, and new electrical fixtures installed. The interior finishes are of very high quality, with English Baroque, Renaissance, and Neoclassical detailing used throughout. (5)

O'Donnell also purchased "Overhill," the Norman James house across the street, for his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Maher, and was reportedly trying to purchase the John Jacob Astor house in Newport, Rhode Island. Whether or not he was successful, he did eventually move to Newport and sold "Notting Hill" in 1951 to Louis Sands. Sands was a Catonsville High School graduate and a stationary engineer, and wrote that he purchased the house "fully furnished with much fine furniture, art objects, and a library of several thousand books. It had a carriage house for 4 cars and several horses, a gardener's house and pottery, formal gardens and several pheasant houses." Sands' only interest in the property was as an investment, and he renovated the house, auctioned off the contents, then sold the house in 1953 to Dr. John Stang. Four years later Stang sold the property to the Board of Education of Baltimore County, who added a modern school building and used the facilities for the education of the mentally

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Inventory No BA-3153

Name "Notting Hill"

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

retarded. The school continues in that use, with the house functioning as regional offices for the school board. Unfortunately, it is not being maintained, and leaking roofs have resulted in the damage of the fine plasterwork inside. (6)

- (1) Baltimore County Land Records JWS 153-223. J. A. Wilson Office Record Book, July 1884. Maryland Historical Society, MS 833.
- (2) J. A. Wilson Diary, 1887. Maryland Historical Society. Baltimore Sun, 16 December 1887, quoted in John McGrain, "Rolling Road House History," Baltimore County Department of Planning, typescript, p. 2. Baltimore American, 20 September 1896, p. 21.
- (3) Baltimore County Land Records, LMB 222-269. Baltimore Sun, 11 December 1937, in Enoch Pratt Library, Maryland Room file. Towson (Maryland) Jeffersonian, 1 September 1939, in Enoch Pratt Library, Maryland Room file. Men of Mark in Maryland. (Baltimore: B. F. Johnson, Inc., 1910), v. 2, pp 57-58. Tercentenary History of Maryland. (Baltimore: S. J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1925), v. 4, pp. 156-58. Catonsville Argus, 1 May 1897, p. 3, col. 1; 26 June 1897, p. 3, col. 3; 24 July 1897, p. 3, col. 3; 4 June 1898, p. 3, col. 2; 12 November 1898, p. 3, col. 2; 26 November 1898, p. 3, col. 3; 10 June 1899, p. 3, col. 2; 30 January 1900, p. 3, col. 1.
- (4) Baltimore County Land Records, WPC 539-577. Catonsville Argus, 26 March 1921, p. 3, col. 2; 7 May 1921, p. 3, c. 4; 21 May 1921, p. 3, col. 4.
- (5) Baltimore County Land Records, WPC 636-169. Catonsville Argus, 26 June 1926, p. 3, col. 6; 18 June 1927, p. 3, col. 2. Catonsville Herald Argus, 17 October 1957.
- (6) "O'Donnell May Sue for Astor Mansion," unlabelled and undated newspaper clipping. Baltimore County Land Records, GLB 2392-537; 3246-111. Louis Sands, "My Life," typescript, p. 10. Louis J. Sands obituary, Baltimore Sun, 26 March 2001, p. 7B.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-3153

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 4.9628 ac.Acreage of historical setting 4.9628 acQuadrangle name Baltimore WestQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries are within the paved drive on the west and south of the house, and the paved parking lot on the east of the house. The boundaries around the carriage house and garage are the new school building walls on the west and twenty feet away from the north and east sides of these buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization _____

date

5/31/05street and number 610 Regester Avenue

telephone

410-377-4953city or town Baltimorestate MDzip code 21212

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

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Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3153

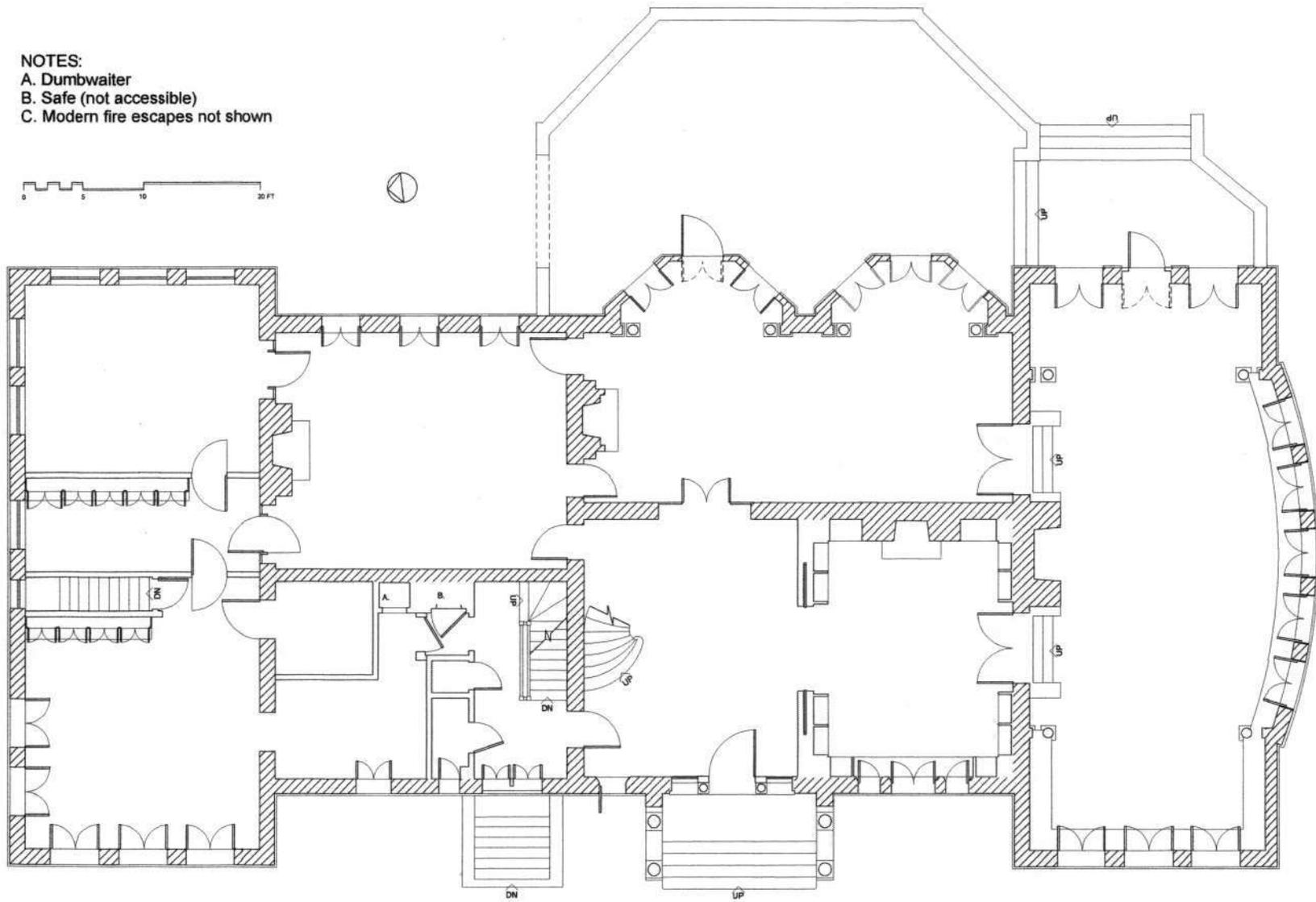
Name "Notting Hill"

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

See footnotes

- NOTES:
 A. Dumbwaiter
 B. Safe (not accessible)
 C. Modern fire escapes not shown



BA-3153 "NOTTINGHILL" (LURMAN-RIGGS-O'DONNELL HOUSE) 901 SOUTH ROLLING ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, TOM RINEHART, LAURA DORSEY & DAVID WASMUND - DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - JULY 2004

Lurman-Riggs-O'Donnell House

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRUMENT	CONSIDERATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
John T. Stang Z. Townsend Parks, Jr. commis the op. in consultant Dorothy M. Stang/Balto Co	Bd. Ed. Balto Co	30 Oct. 1957	3246- 111	Deed- fee 5	\$10.00	5.156 A	Pl 0 below
Vera H. Campbell Balto City	John T. Stang & wife Dorothy M. Stang	10 Dec 1953	GLB 2405- 37	Deed- fees	\$5.00	?	
Louis J. & Doris C. Sands CH/W) Balto Co	John T. Stang	19 Nov. 1953	GLB 2392- 537	Deed- fees	\$5.00	10.998 A	lot 14 on plat of Farm lands plat book JWS Vol. - 281 Surveyed 31 Jan 1950 N cor. Rolling Rd & Wilkins Ave
John T. Stang & Dorothy M. Stang CH/W) Balto Co	Vera H. Campbell	10 Dec. 1953	GLB 2405- 35	Deed- fees	\$5.00	?	
James O'Donnell & wife Alice H./Newport, RI	Louis J. Sands & wife Doris C./Balto Co	26 Nov 1951	GLB 2047- 360	Deed- fees	\$5.00	10.998 A	E.V. O'D. d. 2 Dec. 1932
William B Henkel & wife Albertine H./Balto City	James & Emma V. O'Donnell CH/W) Balto City	6 July 1926	WPC 636- 169	Deed- fees.	\$5.00	ARD 10-3-11	
Roland R. Merchant atty - mortgage Stringer to Riggs Riggs	William B. Henkel Balto City	14 Jun. 1926	WPC 636- 168	Deed- fees.	\$1,000	10-3-11	swed 16 Nov. 1925 subject to mortgage of \$43,500 See WPC 658-246 15 Aug 1923 orig mortgage was \$55,000
Mary Cromwell Riggs & Jas. Clinton Balto City	Wilson B. Stringer & wife Katherine Gunther /Balto City	18 May 1921	WPC 539- 577	Deed- fees	\$5.00	10-3-11	
Theodore G. Lurman & wife Nanny T. /?	Mary Cromwell Riggs /?	9 Jan 1897	LMB 222- 269	Deed- fees.	\$14,000	10-3-11	2nd lot described below lot 14 on plat
Fanny L. & Frank Frick CH/W) /?	Theodore G. Lurman /?	2 Sept. 1886	JWS 153- 223	Deed- Mortgage fees.	\$7,891.87	015-1-38 010-3-11	lot 15 lot 15 @ lot 14

BA-3153

②

Frances L. Lurman
Baltimore City

Fanny L. Frick
w/o Frank Frick

27 Aug
1879

JB
105-
501

Deed

\$5.00
B.L. & A.

- ① 10-3-11
- ② 15-1-38
- ③ 13-62-18
- ④ 23-1-4
- ⑤ 8-0-35
more

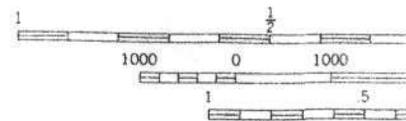
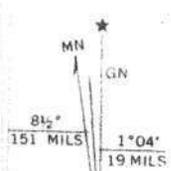


1880 000 FEET

42'30"

353

A-3153
"Notting Hill"
901 S. Rolling Road
Baltimore West Quad



CONT
 NATIONAL GI

RESIDENCE OF R. E. TIPPETT, WALBROOK.



THE THEODORE LURMAN RESIDENCE, AT CATONSVILLE.

BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Road

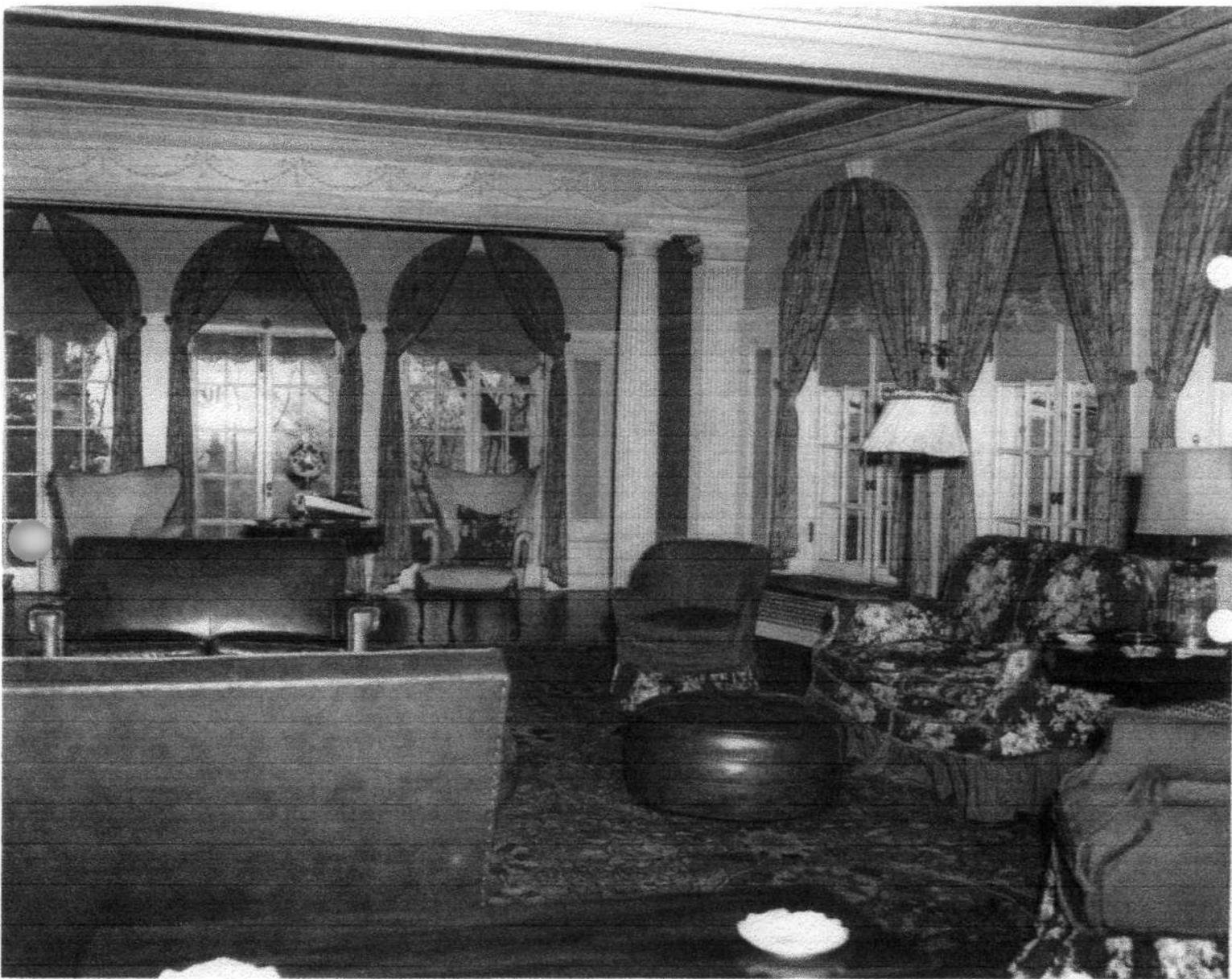
Baltimore Herald, 20 Sept. 1896



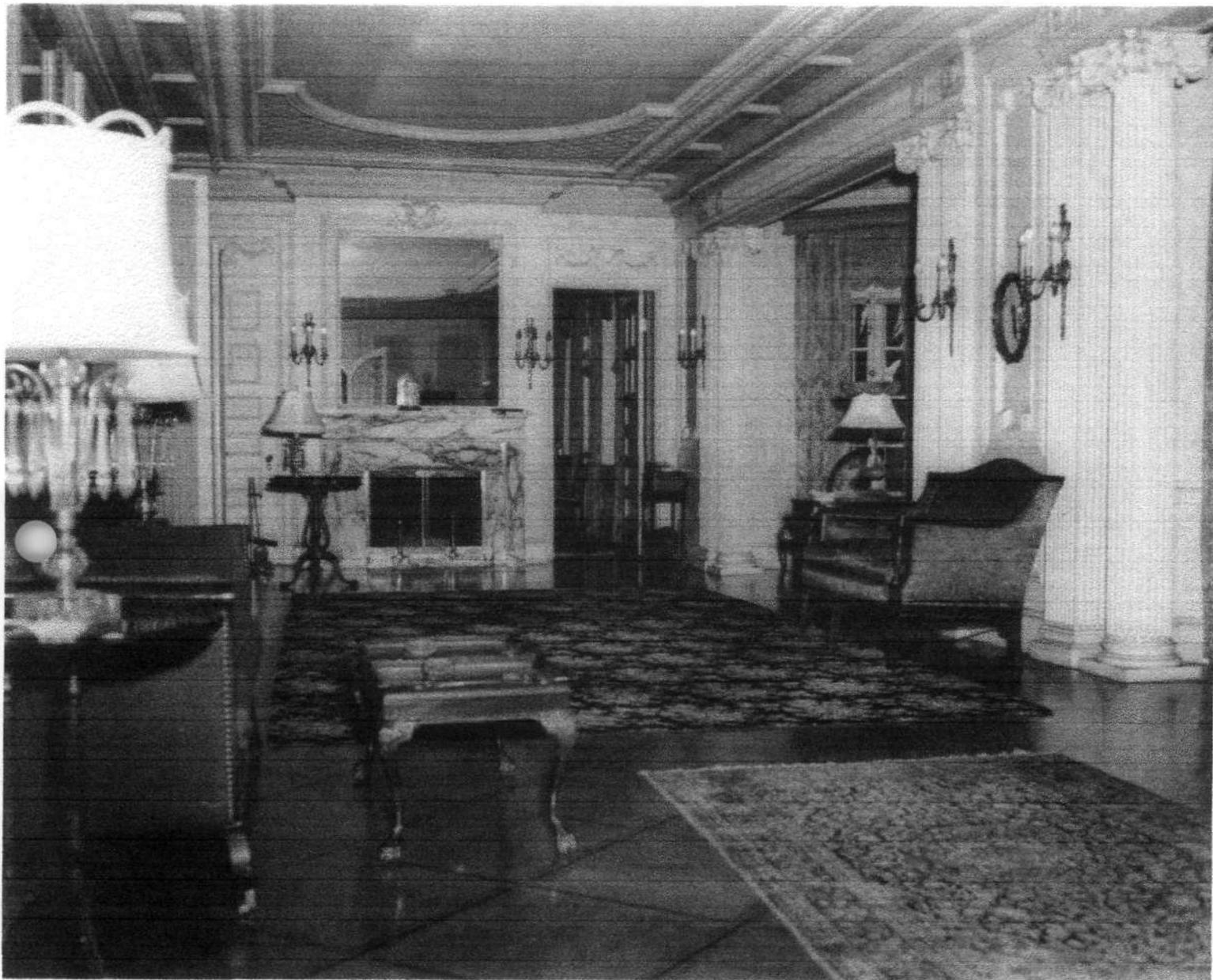
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"Notting Hill"
901 S. Rolling Road
Balto. Co. Bd. Of Ed. Photo, c.
1953—N. & W. elevs.



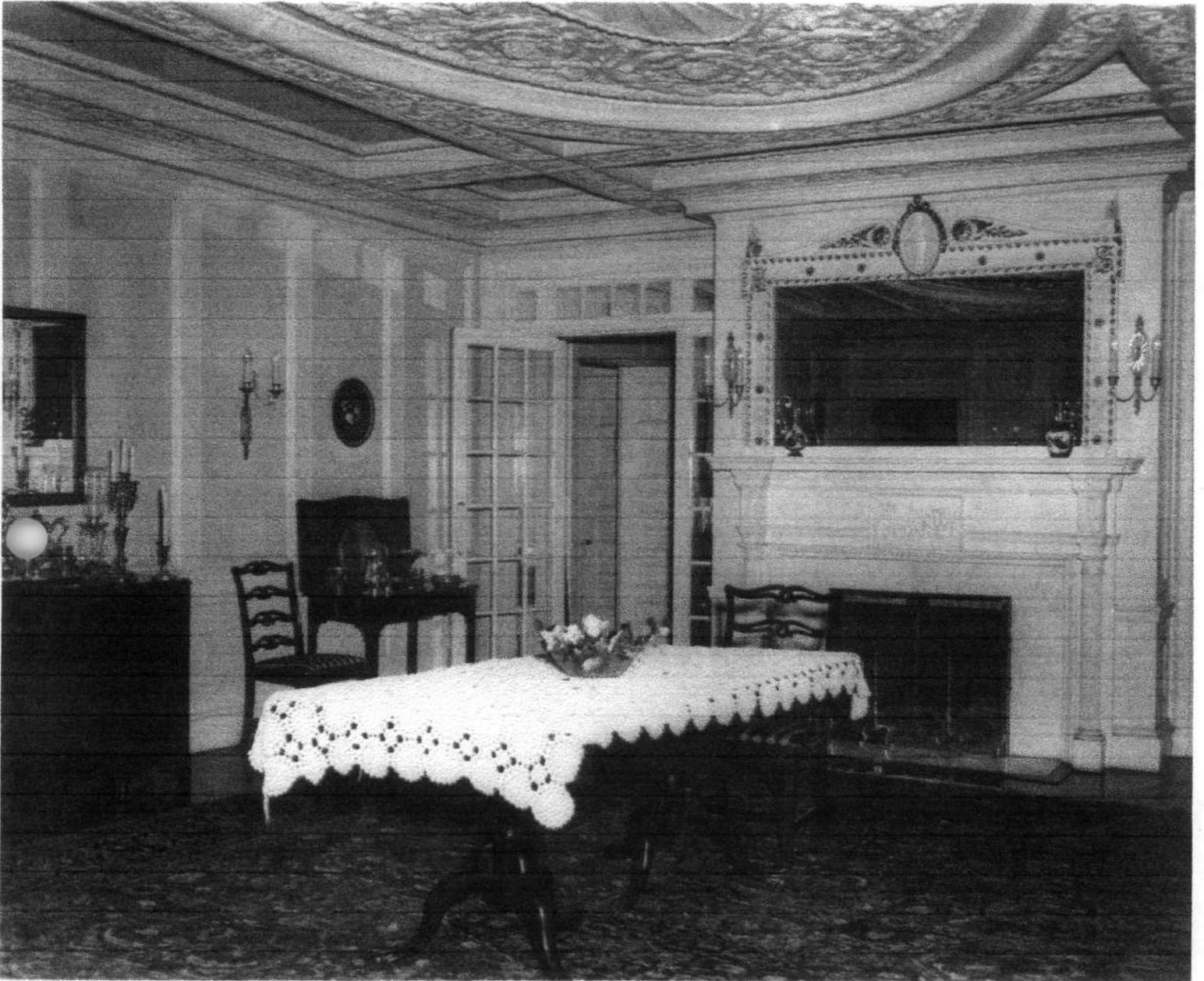
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901 S. Rolling Road
Balto. Co. Bd. Of Ed. Photo, c.
1953—E. & N. elevs.



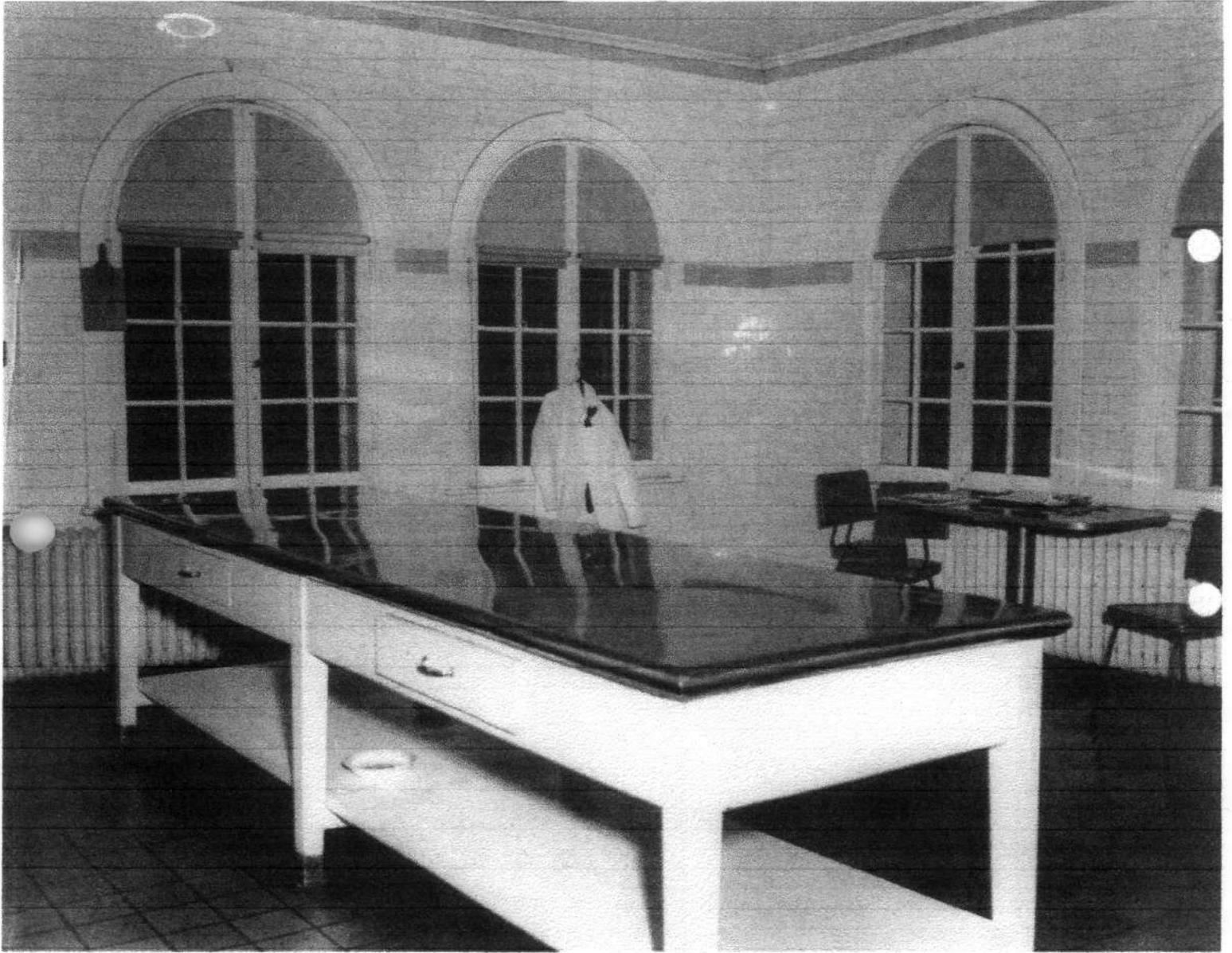
BA-3153
"Notting Hill"
901 S. Rolling Road
Balto. Co. Bd. Of Ed. Photo, c.
1953—Living Room



BA-3153
"Notting Hill"
901 S. Rolling Road
Balto. Co. Bd. Of Ed. Photo, c.
1953—Music Room



BA-3153
"Notting Hill"
901 S. Rolling Road
Balto. Co. Bd. Of Ed. Photo, c.
1953—Dining Room



BA-3153
"Notting Hill"
901 S. Rolling Road
Balto. Co. Bd. Of Ed. Photo, c.
1953—Kitchen



BA-3153
"Notting Hill"
901 S. Rolling Road
Balto. Co. Bd. Of Ed. Photo, c.
1953—Northeast Bedroom



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - W. & S. eleus

1/20

ART-2611 <NO.15 >029
926 17** -1 N N-7 33 <044>0



BA-3153

"Nottingham"

901 S. Rolling Rd.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - E. & N. elevs

2/20

ART-2611 <NO. 16 >031
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3RD FLOOR

UNIVERSITY

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BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - stair hall, uw. NE.

3/20

ART-2611 <No. 1 >002
926 17** -1 N N 6 18 <044>@



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - Library, vw. E.

7/20

ART-2611 <NO. 2 >005
927 1717 -1 N N 3 23 <044>©



BA-3153

"Notting H. II"

901 S. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - Living Rm - vw. NE

5/20

PRT-2611 <NO. 9 >812
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BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

9015 Rolling Rd.

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MO SHPO

House - Music Rm. UW. NE. ART-2611 <No. 3 >006 926 17** -1 N N 4 15 <044>@

6/20



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

9015. Rolling Rd

Ba Ho. Co. MD

Ken Short
July 2004

MD SHPO

House - Music Rm ceiling

7/20

ART-2611 <No. 4 >002
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BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - Dining Rm, vw NE

8/20

ART-2611 <No. 6 >012
926 17** -1 N N-4 20 <044>@

Wendell Professional
PAPER PAPER



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - Dining Rm ceiling

9/20

FRT-2611 <NO. 5 >010
926 17** -1 N N 4 12 (044)@



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - Pantry, uw. N.

ART-2611 <No. 8 >013
926 17** -1 N N-6 22 <044>0

10/20



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

9015. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - Billiard Rm ceiling

12/20

ART-2611 <NO. 11 >021
926 17** -1 N N-4 10 <04420



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - Stairs, 2nd sty, w. NW

13/20

PAPER

PAPER

ART-2611 <No. 12 >023
926 17** *1 N N 1 - 1 N N-5 27 (04430)



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

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Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - NE Bedroom mantel

14/20

ART-2611 <NO.14 >027
926 17** *-1 N N-4-12 <044>@



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"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

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July 2004

MD SHPO

House - Dressing Rm, vw NE.

15/20

ART-2611 <NO. 21 >017
922 1217 -1 N N-4-10 <044>@



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

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Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

House - W. (blue) bathrm

v.w. NE.

16/20

ART-2611 <NO.13 >010
927 1217 -1 N N 1-1 N-3-03 <044>@



BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

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July 2004

MD SHPO

Carriage House - W. elev.

17/20

ART-2611 <NO.17 >034
926 17** -1 N N-6 34 <044>@



AREA
SUPERINTENDENT'S
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BA-3153

"Notting Hill"

9015 Rolling Rd

Ba Ho. Co, MD

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July 2004

MD SHPO

Carriage Ho. - E. elev.

18/20

ART-2611 <NO. 28 >014
927 1717 -1 N N-6 45 <044>©



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"Notting Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

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July 2004

MD SHPO

Garage - S. elev.

19/20

ART-2611 <NO.18 >035
926 17** -1 N-N-B 44 <044>@



BA-3153

"Nothing Hill"

901 S. Rolling Rd

Balto. Co, MD

Ken Short

July 2004

MD SHPO

Garage - N. W. e leus.

20/20

ART-2611 <NO.19 >013
927 1717 -1 N-3-01 <044>0

Lurman-Riggs House (Rolling Road School)

Rolling Road School is opposite the terminus of Foxhall Farm Road and there is a large, rambling brick house with a gambrel roof, Georgian Revival in style. South of the golf course and north of Wilkens Avenue. Shown as the L. Riggs house in the 1898 *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, by G. W. Bromley. This was the property of C. L. (Clinton Levering) Riggs in the 1915 edition of G. W. Bromley's *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*.

This dwelling was probably originally built for Theodore G. Lurman in 1887 and designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Wilson and Wilson. Some records spelled Lurman with an umlaut, i.e., Lürman.

This house was reported in the *Sun*, December 16, 1887:

"A Handsome New Country Residence Theodore G. Lurman house . . . on Rolling Road at junction with Wilkens Avenue . . . of dark arch brick . . . Potomac sandstone . . . 38 x 40 Second story overhangs at the southeast angle, and is carried don brick arches and piers, forming a covered porch 16 feet square. The roof is of the gambrel pattern, covered with shingles, as are the dormers and gables. The broken outlines of the house and its tall chimney add to its picturesque exterior. The hall and square staircase are of ash and the partitions throughout are fireproof. The house is heated by a furnace, and water is supplied by an unfailing artesian well. The builders are Henry Smith & Son, and the architects J. H. and W. T. Wilson."

NOTE: The architects should be John Appleton Wilson and his cousin W. T. Wilson.

There was a drawing of Theodore Lurman's gambrel-roofed house published in the *Baltimore American*, September 20, 1896, page 2, but the illustration is not conclusively the present structure. However, a photo of a double-gambrel-roofed house is found in the Wilson papers at the Maryland Historical Society, project No. 157 in the Wilson & Wilson list.

On January 13, 1897, Theodore Lürmand his wife Nancy G. Lürman sold the house to Mary Cromwell Riggs, who was the wife of Clinton Levering Riggs (Baltimore County Deeds, LMB 222:269). The following year, the 1898 edition of G. W. Bromley's *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, Plate 5, showed this house and 10-plus acres as the home of "L. Riggs."

Clinton Levering Riggs, whose wife had title of this house from 1897 to 1921, was the son of Lawrason Riggs. He was born in 1866, and was graduated from Princeton in 1887 with a degree in civil engineering. He worked for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, then for Robert Poole & Son Company in the Jones Falls Valley, still later for Detrick & Harvey Machine Company, where he served as vice president. On his retirement in 1903, he became president of the Riggs Building Company. Riggs served in the Maryland National Guard from 1890 to 1908, and was a major in the 5th Regiment of Infantry. During the War with Spain, he served as a major in the U. S. Volunteer Cavalry. From 1904 to 1908, he was adjutant general of the Maryland National Guard. From 1913 to 1915 he was a commissioner to the Phillipine Islands where he served as secretary of commerce and police. Riggs had married Mary Ann Jenkins Cromwell of the Mount Vernon Mills family in 1894 and they had five children. He was a member of the Rolling Road Golf Club located near his Catonsville area house, and also belonged to the Baltimore Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, and the Real Estate Board. (Henry Fletcher Powell, *Tercentenary History of Maryland* [Chicago, 1925], Volume 3, pp. 156ff).

Clinton Levering Riggs died September 11, 1938 at his home 606 Cathedral Street at age 73. His obituary in the Sun noted that he had campaigned against converting Fort McHenry into a cattle quarantine station. The obituary noted that Riggs saw no action in the Spanish-American War and remained at Tampa, Florida, where he resisted the disease that afflicted much of his unit. He was mostly involved in the real estate business after returning from the Phillipines in 1913; the *Sun* stated that he resigned due to differences with the colonial governor of the Islands. Mrs. Riggs had died in October, 1937.

Subsequent owners of the Rolling Road house were:

Wilson B. Stringer	1921
William B. Henkel	1926
James O. Donnell	1926
Louis J. Sands	1951
John T. Stang	1953
Board of Education	1957

This property was acquired by Baltimore County Board of Education in 1957 (Deeds, GLB 3246:111). Shown on Tax Map 101, Grid 20, Parcel P525. Area: 5.156 acres.

--from the files of John McGrain, Office of Planning, November 7, 2003.